

The Sun

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1910.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.
DAILY, Per Month.....\$0 50
DAILY, Per Year.....6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year.....2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.....8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month.....75
Postage to foreign countries added.
All checks, money orders, etc., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Treasurer of the Association, M. F. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Quinn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, 21, Abchurch Lane, 1, Abchurch Lane, Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange, London street, Regent street, and Dow's Steamship Agency, 17 Green street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris office, 32, Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel; Kiosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opera; and Kiosque 18, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

On leaving the city for the summer you may have THE SUN sent to you by mail at the regular subscription rates, addresses being changed as often as desired.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have selected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Real Loss.

No enemy of the Hon. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES however determined, no opponent of the Hinman-Green bill however earnest, will refuse to the man and his measure that sympathy which is now their rightful due.

The bill has become the saddest remnant of a bargain sale. Its former friends have rejected as "bought" and worthless that fraction still surviving. To its enemies alone it has value in the opportunity it offers for one more political trade, for another fictitious sale which may deceive the public.

As for the Governor, the last act in this sordid campaign discloses him eagerly bartering away every principle in his measure which he has proclaimed essential and vital, in the vain hope of securing for the worthless loss of the compelling assistance of the familiar device of the machine politician, the caucus.

By the caucus PLATT ruled and ODRIEL grew strong. On the caucus as a cornerstone the bosses have relied for generations. Against its abuses have been leveled the attacks of scores of honest men who sought real reform in the public life of this State. Yet now at the close of a fight for civic regeneration the Hon. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES eagerly bargains for the aid of party caucuses to save the worthless remnant of his ruined plan.

When the table of losses in the present contest is made up, how infinitely insignificant by contrast will appear the loss of the Hinman-Green bill, for which as for a shadow so many real things have been sacrificed.

The Message of April 11, 1898.

During the debate in the Senate on the naval appropriation bill Mr. HALE of Maine and Mr. DEWEY of New York discussed, for the benefit of younger Senators, the incidents that led up to the war with Spain in 1898, and we are sure that the country has received the impression from reports of the debate that President McKinley was opposed to a resort to arms and did all in his power to prevent it. However, neither Mr. HALE nor Mr. DEWEY believed that Mr. McKinley, reluctant as he was to share with Congress the responsibility for hostilities, exhausted the influence of his office to avert them. There is one sentence of Mr. DEWEY's that has not been published as it was spoken. Mr. HALE, having asked him whether he did not believe that if the question of war with Spain "had gone over, President McKinley before the opening of the next session of Congress would have negotiated Spain off the American continent," Mr. DEWEY replied:

"Undoubtedly, but the President of the United States did not happen to have a strong enough personality to resist the popular demand."

The message upon our relations with Spain which Mr. McKinley sent to Congress on April 11 bears Mr. DEWEY out. The President took no stand against armed intervention in Cuba. In fact, he seemed to urge it. He went over the history of insurrections in Cuba; painted darkly the horrors of reconcentration; reiterated the judgment of a previous message that the Spanish campaign in the island "was not civilized warfare, it was extermination"; recited the failure of negotiations through General Woodford, the American Minister to Spain, to end the struggle; maintained that it would be unwise to recognize the Cuban Republic; forcibly and earnestly set forth the grounds for armed intervention; declared that the destruction of the Maine was a patent and impressive proof of a state of things in Cuba that is intolerable; and in asking for authority to take measures to secure "a full and final termination of hostilities" and a stable government in the island (by employing the army and navy if necessary) he used this pregnant language:

"The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in the name of endangered American interests which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop."

In an addendum Mr. McKinley notified Congress that the Queen of Spain had decreed a suspension of hostilities in Cuba, and his last words were:

"If this measure attains a successful result, then our aspirations as a Christian, peace-loving people will be realized. If it fails it will be only another justification for our contemplated action."

The message was cheered in the House and received by the Senate in silence. Two days later the House authorized the President to intervene to stop the war in Cuba and use "the land and naval forces of the United States" for that purpose.

purpose. The Senate on April 16 "disrupted and empowered" the President of the United States to use the army and navy to compel Spain to relinquish her government "in the island of Cuba."

Such were the facts. The American people believed that war was necessary and inevitable, and that their cause was just. No "strong personality" in the White House could have convinced them of the contrary. Congress reflected the sentiments and the desire of the people. Mr. McKinley bowed to their will. Personally he may have been opposed to the war, and it has been reported that he told some of his intimates that he was opposed to it. But he must be judged by the emergency message which he sent to Congress on April 11, 1898. Congress interpreted it as an assent to its well known belief that war could not be avoided and was desirable. It was certainly not a powerful brief for peace.

On With the New Orleans Exposition!

With the entire Louisiana Legislature descending resolutely upon Washington, headed by the Governor of the State and a hundred or more Mayors and assorted private citizens, the general Government will have to take that Panama exposition very seriously. We do not recall another demonstration of like character so impressive and so apparently sincere. It has every appearance of a spontaneous appeal from the entire State of Louisiana, and this appeal, if we may derive an impression from the newspapers, has the sympathy, where it has not the vigorous advocacy, of a large part of the South and a very considerable part of the Mississippi Valley.

St. Louis has had an exposition of its own so recently that it is not yet ready to ask for another; Chicago has more important things to attend to—in fact, it is afflicted with growing pains—and we may truly say that from the Gulf to the Lakes and from Pittsburgh to Omaha there is not in that vast empire a city except New Orleans which both wants and could entertain a Panama exposition.

There is no doubt now that New Orleans wants it. We cannot deny the significance of this outburst. Moreover, since there is to be an exhibition and since New Orleans insists, we take occasion to repeat our original comment that not only is the Crescent City the logical location for a Panama celebration but it is better equipped for hospitality and far more versed in the practice than any other community we know of. It is accessible by all the great longitudinal railways and by all the fleets of the seven seas, and is qualified by more than sixty years experience, by temperament, by climate and otherwise for a dispensation of welcome, good cheer and human comfort such as we do not know the like of anywhere. New Orleans has greatly changed within the last quarter of a century. The old aroma of grace and courtesy and leisure and hospitable instinct has been enfeebled by the influx of new peoples and new manners. There have been many transformations, in the interest of "business" no doubt, though not always to the profit of delight; but there remains much of the ancient spirit, and the weather from September to May, if a little ardent at each end of that period, is far more desirable and enjoyable than the weather rich people rush to Florida each year to seek for winter use. It is an ideal place for food, a celestial place for cookery, a place where visitors will find genuine good wishes and a sincere and generous hospitality.

We did not and do not believe that New Orleans can afford it. To break the grip of Mr. SAMUEL COMPTON on the river front would be worth more to the city than a thousand expositions; but if New Orleans has forgotten the disastrous exposition of twenty-five years ago, if the Louisiana Legislature has taxed the people and if the city is willing to burden itself afresh, who are we to offer another protest or remonstrance? Let the bagatelle proceed!

Secretary Meyer Succeeds.

Secretary MEYER, opposed as he was at first by the civilian bureau of the service and by their powerful backers in Congress, has at last effected a reorganization which has the efficiency of the fleet afloat for its object.

Although the general details of his scheme have been public property for less than six months, it has come to pass that the House committee is now in full accord with him and the Senate committee practically so. The committee of the latter body has yielded ungraciously and with reluctance. There are gentlemen there who for years have held the destinies of the navy in their hands and to the extent of their power have operated it as an adjunct of the navy yards. There are statesmen there to-day who if they had their way would have just ships enough to keep the navy yards busy tinkering at inferior hulks and incidentally employing large numbers of political strikers in the interests of favored Congressmen.

All this has changed. Secretary MEYER has launched the propaganda of a fighting fleet, of navy yards for the ships, and of military control of a military branch. He has surrounded himself with line officers, navigators, engineers, ordnance experts, strategists and warriors, and has undertaken to equip a navy afloat that will be built according to the ideas of the men who will have to take it into battle afterward. The civilian contingent, heretofore immersed in luxury and sitting next the gear of power, has been reduced to its proper place in a truly military scheme, and little by little, but with ever increasing enthusiasm, the fighting corps and indeed the stronger and the wiser members of the staff have been rallying to Mr. MEYER's standard. It may be said to-day that he can ordain his working personnel, line and staff alike, so that there will be but one sentiment and one incentive animating the whole corps.

He has destroyed active opposition by suave and diplomatic methods, showing in the case of Paymaster-General ROGERS, for example, that gentleman's inability to keep accounts which any

competent person could understand, and conveying to the Chief Constructor, by mental suggestion, of course, the idea that he had better get under cover and remain there. In a word, the whole structure of antagonism that looked so formidable last February, that surrendered half the high and mighty boudoirs and drawing rooms of Washington to an indignant and impetuous amazement, has in fact dissolved. Why Mr. MEYER, himself a civilian, has done this thing; why he was not content with the use of Government yachts, the thundering salutes of navy yards and the affectionate endearments of the stay at home, we do not pretend to say. He has done it, however, and at last, after long years of futility and inefficiency, we are getting a navy fit for war.

Against Thieving Tradesmen.

The supine attitude of the public with regard to the thieves who rob it by short weights and measures has been one of the surprising features of each recurring exposure of the methods by which dishonest tradesmen fleece their customers. State officers, municipal inspectors and unofficial investigators have frequently directed attention to the great losses sustained by those who pay high prices for things they do not get, without apparently awakening any widespread interest. It has seemed almost as if housewives enjoyed buying the butcher's thumb and their husbands preferred ranting at the trusts to getting sixteen ounces in the pound.

As to the goods that are dealt in usually in cartons the problem is not an easy one, but when foodstuffs are bought by weight there is no essential difficulty in obtaining full measure. The purchaser needs only to exercise care, to make comparison between the quantities delivered from different shops, to learn whether a cheat is at work. Criminal prosecution is tiresome and costly to the individual, but the authorities are always ready to undertake this, while loss of trade is an effective rebuke, the immediate application of which lies within the power of every buyer.

The announced intention of an active and influential woman's club to undertake a campaign against short weights and short measures is a highly encouraging symptom. The frauds are practiced in the sale of goods of which at least ninety-nine women are buyers to one man. The field of investigation is one wherein women are particularly at home. The losses fall directly on the housekeepers, whose expenditures bring two-thirds of what they should. And women can reach more easily than men the most cruelly abused victims of the fixed scale and false measure, the wives and daughters of the very poor.

Elizabethan.

This letter honors its writer as well as the illustrious intellect, the liberal hand and the clean tongue of the statesman to whom he shows such passionate and such deserved devotion:

"To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is assumed as a fact on the editorial page of to-day's Sun that Mr. FOWLER, so long our Representative in Congress, is to retire and not to serve another term. This is a grave mistake; I hope it is not a wilful error on your part. The presence of CHARLES N. FOWLER in Congress is absolutely necessary for the salvation of sound finance, the reform of our currency and the safety of our banks."

"I have been told by a man who knows one of the leading Senators' former stenographers well that the Iowa expert says that Mr. FOWLER is one of the three leading financial authorities of our generation, the others being of course Mr. SHAW and Mr. COHN HAVERTY."

"I cannot conceive of a House of Representatives without Mr. FOWLER. Indeed, I do not think it too much to say that he is worth millions to his country, and that the news of his retirement would bring on serious financial disturbances if not an actual panic."

"Do not deceive yourselves. Neither JOHN KEAR nor any other man can rob this district of its choicest ornament and pride: the gray's not dug where traitor hands shall lay."

"In haste and hate that murdered our army!" "Mr. TART and every other good Republican would regard the departure of Mr. FOWLER from the House as a national calamity. This district loves and idolizes him."

"This city reveres him not merely as a public man, but as, according to his modest means, our Carnegie or Rockefeller. Come and see the grand foundation here that will carry his name to the latest generations, and then give your little anatomy against a great and good man."

"HENRY D. KERRY."

"ELIZABETH N. J. MAY 25."

In his pardonable fervor Mr. KOPPE bears false witness against us. Not only have we no animosity against Mr. FOWLER, but time and time again we have laid the tribute of our affection at his feet. The fine words of the Colored Men's Fowler and Currency Reform Club of Parsippany never cease to ring in our ears: "The great leader of a great cause." But can we keep him from his purpose? Is our fault if now he seeks a rest earned by long service, if he would leave Congress for those nobler marble halls of the Fowler Library, if he is resolved to dedicate the remainder of his life to the completion of his monumental "History and Dictionary of Billingsgate"?

The killing of Captain BOTT ALEXANDER near Wadi is an indication that not all of Africa is safe for travelers. The Rhodesian railroad that has reached the Kameemine mine, the travels of British colonial secretaries and hunter naturalists in the Uganda and the Nile provinces, of Italian princes to the Mountains of the Moon, and of Belgian ministers up the Congo, naturally give the impression that a personally conducted tourist may penetrate any part of the Dark Continent with impunity. Captain ALEXANDER himself in his previous famous expedition to Lake Tchad, in which his brother and Captain GOSWELL died, regarded opposition from the natives as a matter of minor importance.

In the Wadi region, however, which lies to the east of Lake Tchad, the last remnant of the Sudan revolt, which involved the capture of Khartoum and the death of Gordon, found a home. RANAK, the leader of the insurgent deserters, was able to rule supreme there for some years, and it is more likely that the Arabs dispersed when he was overthrown are guilty of the attack on Captain ALEXANDER than the natives, or even the desert tribes. It was

only a few months ago that the French expedition under Captain FLECHER was had to fight a desperate battle, in which the commander was killed, in that region, and news of the success of a French punitive expedition was published in Paris only a week before the cable announced the death of Captain ALEXANDER. The two events are possibly connected.

The country will never get rid of the extravagant increase of expenditure for building warships until it gets rid of the republican party.

So Democratic success means an enfeebled navy, does it?

It is Senator EVERETT who this year, Mr. WHEAT (W. A.) thinks from his investigations at Washington and New York, to be sacrificed "in the latest case of the Indianapolis."

There is no larger good than the Grand Young Man. If sacrificed he will be sacrificed to himself, at once the slayer and the slain. In any case, why does the wandering sociologist from Emporia seek to hoodoo him? And yet even Mr. EVERETT's admirers may wish to see him fall. Such a lovely victim!

The Assembly has passed the bill to reform the introduction of medical expert testimony prepared by Judge CLEARWATER, chairman of the committee upon that subject appointed by the New York State Bar Association, and it is now in the Senate. This bill has the unanimous approval of the Medical Society of the State, the New York State Homeopathic Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and the State Bar Association.

The bill provides that the Justices of the Supreme Court assigned to the appellate divisions in the several departments shall designate a list of physicians and surgeons in each judicial district who may be called as medical expert witnesses by the trial court or by any party to a criminal action in any of the courts of this State, and when so called shall testify and be subject to examination and cross-examination as other witnesses are, including examination and cross-examination as to their competency, and that when so directed by the trial court witnesses so called shall receive for their services and attendance only such sums as the presiding Judge may allow, to be at once paid by the treasurer or other fiscal officer of the county in which the trial is had. It also provides that nothing in it should be construed as limiting the right of parties to call other expert witnesses.

It is believed by eminent lawyers and physicians that the enactment of the bill into law will do much toward removing many of the evils now attendant upon the introduction of medical expert testimony. The bill as originally drawn included civil as well as criminal cases. The Assembly struck out the provision as to civil cases, expressing the opinion that in the beginning the law should apply to criminal cases only. The bill is one of those measures of reform which should receive the hearty support of every legislator and of all right minded citizens.

LEE'S ESTIMATE OF M'CLELLAN.

It Was Not Flattering, According to General Longstreet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letter of "Jerseyman" in THE SUN of May 24 reminds me of General Longstreet's attitude on the battle of Fredericksburg in "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War." He says that General Lee on hearing of the removal of General M'Clellan from the command of the "Army of the Potomac" was "sorry to lose M'Clellan; we understand each other so well."

With regard to the much disputed question of M'Clellan's ability as a commander, he had few equals in the rebellion as an organizer and as a leader who inspired the loyalty and devotion of his troops. He was a brilliant military scholar, and could probably have filled with distinction a position like that occupied by General Halleck at Washington. M'Clellan possessed the ability to plan a scientific campaign, but he lacked the ability to execute successfully the plan of battle when commanding in the field.

In some respects Antietam was one of the war's most dismal failures; so much might have been done, yet so small was the actual result. Without referring to the conditions previous to the battle—that is, whether or not a prompt movement would have resulted in the capture of the Confederates—we consider the battle alone. Lee's army was in the worst possible strategic position, with the river at his back and the Potomac in front. His inferiority was great and the physical condition of the men was too good. Yet the Union army was able to defeat him.

Hooker's wing was used up and put out of the game before the attack in the center was started, and that attack was repulsed and over before the bloody attack of Burnside on the Union left was made. And the Union army was never used in the battle at all. The advantage to the numerically inferior force of Lee was made by the most of the and the battle failed. The strategic advantage possessed by M'Clellan in the battle of Antietam was that he had the victor of Antietam and Friedland been in command.

All the innovations of Lee were likely to hear disparagement in the North. It may well be doubted if a fair standard of criticism is generally applied. The campaign which led to the siege of Vicksburg, the separation of the armies of Johnston and Pemberton and the driving of the latter into Vicksburg is not understood or appreciated at the North. If it were, fewer sneers as to the genius of Grant would be heard.

JOSEPH J. JERSEYMAN.

NEW YORK, MAY 25.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Harriet Beecher Stowe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Harriet Beecher Stowe will occur on June 14, 1811. One year is some long time in which to devise ways and means fittingly to celebrate the centennial of this great and good woman's life.

By the colored people of the United States her name will ever be spoken with grateful affection and reverence, her memory will always be cherished and her praise forever sung. All organizations of colored women and colored men formed for the elevation or improvement of the race along any line of human endeavor are urgently requested to do everything in their power to make the Harriet Beecher Stowe centennial worthy of the important event which we celebrate.

In the proposition to honor the memory of the illustrious relative the members of the Beecher and Stowe families with whom I have conferred heartily concur. Suggestions concerning the exercises which should be held in schools or public assemblies of any kind will be gratefully received.

(By the National Association of Colored Women.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 24.

Summer Plans.

Father and the father-in-law of the latter of the two sons of the late Mrs. Stowe. The summer will be a busy one for the family.

Mother visits regularly and puts to rest at last.

Where ocean winds are coming.

The hot days are now upon us.

Daughter's scheme is correct.

The climate, to stand the test.

And Stowe to stand the test.

And while they thus are picking.

They know their time is slipping.

In little old N. Y.

MELANIE WILSON.

ART NOTES.

If the ghost of Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke's predecessor could revisit the galleries of the Metropolitan Museum he might be considerably astonished. An entire gallery devoted to American artists, a Spanish room, a big authentic Rubens, marbles by Rodin, the French impressionists well represented, the two Spaniards Sorolla and Zuloaga in evidence, and drawings by Rodin, Matisse and Arthur B. Davies—these things are all very different from the days when General di Consola was Consul. And think of that Whistler gallery, alas, so soon to disappear!

The exhibition has just been removed by the works of the master, the portrait of Henry Irving as Philip II., and the "Gold Girl," a portrait of Connie Gilchrist at the age of 18, now the Countess of Orkney. The Irving full length was shown at the Pennsylvania Academy and later hung in the Blakelock Gallery. It is a purchase of the museum and will never rank as high as some of his other masterpieces. Not happy as a composition, nevertheless it is a Whistler; about on the same plane as Mr. Canfield's Countess Robert de Montesquiou-Fézensac.

The "Skipping Girl" is lent by George A. Hearn. Connie Gilchrist was the joy of the London music hall Johnnies more than a quarter of a century ago. You may read of her in George Moore's "Mike Fletcher." She was slender, lithe, vivacious. She is not very appealing in the Whistler transcription, though the color scheme is rich, warm, even languorous. Brown and gold predominate. The picture was painted in 1876. Where it now hangs when the light is strong you may enjoy the spectacle of Miss Connie Gilchrist in the foreground, while for a background is the reflection of the symphony in white which is on the opposite wall. Two Whistlers that melt into agreeable and unforeseen harmonies!

Gallery 15 holds the American group gifts of Mr. Hearn, the dynamic "North-easter," by Winslow Homer; Wyant's charming "Forenoon in the Adirondacks"; the "Evening, Medford," by George Inness; Fuller's attractive "Quadron"; the "Ophe Sea" by Emil Carlsen; "Spring," by Lillian Genth, one of her nudes in the open; "Louise," by Alphonse Jongs, with its suggestion of the "Miss Alexander" of Whistler; John S. Sargent's brilliant "Gitana," a poetic "Moonrise" by Tryon; one of Edouard Veder's striking compositions, "Pleasures," the "Harrows" by Horatio Walker, and "Edith" by J. J. Shannon, graceful but not very eloquent. Six American works formerly occupying Gallery 15 are now in Gallery 14. Edouard Manet's "The Funeral," which was recently shown downstairs, is now with the other Manets. The Metropolitan Museum gets more interesting at every fresh visit. What may it not become among the museums of the world if—

Yet Mr. George de Forest Brush, admirable artist, is pessimistic as to the future of American art. He spoke despondingly in Washington before the American Federation of the Arts of the commercial current in national art. Students, he thought, do not enter the profession to make money. We rather intend to think it a promising, not a depressing sign of the times that young talent is engaged in developing the decorative arts, and that Mr. Brush's gloomy view there is Mr. Hugo Reisler, fresh from Germany, where he has successfully conducted exhibitions of American art. No American art is not going to the dogs. Its chief danger is the rut into which so many artists fall who have achieved success. Mr. Brush himself has been painting the same picture for the past ten years—better artistic wall paper and beautiful furniture than the banal Academy canvas.

If you care for contrast, first visit the Keppel Galleries and then the new Kennedy Galleries (formerly H. Wunderlich & Co.). At the former the work of three wood engravers, Cole, Wolf and Kriell, may be seen; at the latter wood engravings by Albrecht Dürer are on view. Portraits by the late Gustave Knell are in Lincoln—in one of them he is beardless—and General Sherman. The Cole and Wolf contributions are finely representative of these two masters.

From the Paris Journal of May 5 we learn that M. Bénédite de the Luxembourg has accepted two canvases of Paul Gauguin, a still life and a study of the nude. M. Schuffenecker has offered one of the most characteristic of the Breton series of Gauguin to the Luxembourg. It is called "Les Vignes Rouges." That masterpiece "Sunset on the Adriatic" by Joachim-Raphael Bonoral (executed with the aid of the tail of a Montmartre donkey), has been transported from the Salon des Indépendants to the Salon des Humanistes. It will be put on sale at the close of the present exhibition, and the Journal delicately suggests that some "roi du lard" of Chicago may buy this authentic marine and hang it in company with his false Corots and Henners. Why does Paris so love Chicago?

In Gil Blas, May 11, Count Robert Montesquiou has a very poetic appreciation of the paintings of Mme. Romaine Brooks, now on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, Rue La Fayette, Paris.

A Study in Hysteria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The accident to the young schoolboy Harry Becker, who was killed while engaged in a baseball game last week, called to my mind what seems to me a strange thing. We can easily remember the food letters that were received and published by the papers last fall after every accident received in football, written mostly by people who were prejudiced against the game.

Although there have been several fatal accidents in baseball already this season, these same people evidently do not think it so horrible for a boy to be killed or injured at baseball, for I have yet to see a single comment made on any baseball accident this season. I fail to see the difference made whether a person is killed playing football or baseball, yet a great many people will get greatly excited every time they read of an accident in football, and will entirely overlook a similar accident in baseball.

There is something that has puzzled me for a number of years, and if some one can enlighten me why a death or injury is worse in football than in baseball he will greatly oblige.

V. J. NEW YORK, MAY 25.

The Gentle Hint in North Dakota.

By the Bannock Agency.

G. C. Downey, the man who left here last fall owing us over \$20 that he made no effort to settle, came on Wednesday night. No doubt there are quite a few around town who would welcome him home if he would come through with what he owes them. We are willing to forgive him his past transactions toward us when he shows our people and ourselves that he is a man by settling his bill, but until then we are willing to let even his judgment as to the malice of his past business methods.

On the Application List.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Are the following gentlemen eligible: Heavy Lenny, the fast artist, Mansfield, Ohio; Tootie Perry, New Philadelphia, Ohio.

They are eligible, and if some one can enlighten me why a death or injury is worse in football than in baseball he will greatly oblige.

V. J. NEW YORK, MAY 25.

For Playwrights.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Playwrights should stop their "Shakespeare." He should be their teacher. He is next to Shakespeare.

NEW YORK, MAY 25.

G. J. B.

THE ART OF BOOKBINDING.

As Fine Work Done in This City as in Europe, but It Costs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In THE SUN of May 21 there was a very interesting article with the caption "Fine Art of Bookbinding," referring to the decadence of the art. The writer said that there is something unaccountable in this, the decadence. They do not tell you that one of the principal reasons for the so-called decadence is that they are not satisfied with making a reasonable profit, as the European bookbinder or binder is, but they also must deary the ability of the American shop to produce as good work as is done in Europe, notwithstanding the fact, as the writer of the article says, European workmen have been imported to remedy any defects.

In the past twenty-five years THE SUN has published at various times details of lawsuits in which publishers have sued customers for unpaid balances due on so-called "editions de luxe" and limited, numbered and in some cases specially printed titles, including the name of the purchaser, in which editions it was said that the copy John Doe, without the publisher's name, gave an instance of unintentional fraud by a reputable firm. I was called upon some time ago to examine a set of books sold by the firm to Mr. A., a lawyer of national reputation, and was told that I might be called upon to substantiate in court under any reasons I had for saying that the sale was fraudulent.

As Mr. A. had another set of the same author's books, a comparatively cheap edition, and we examined them, we discovered that the disputed book, a short story, was placed in the same volume as the longer novel with the object of making the volumes of uniform thickness. I then examined the first volume, and discovered that the publisher had lettered the books thought that as the story was so short and unimportant he would not bother about it, and the result was that the book was in the firm, assuming that the story was missing, substituted a recent pirated copy. I discovered the result of this substitution of the case out of court.

Before the "Club Bindery" gave up the ghost the late Mr. A. was a well known owner, and he offered to turn the whole plant over for \$5,000 to the "artists" who are now working in Cleveland, but they were not working for their health and they knew the business was not and could not be put on a paying basis, they refused to accept the proposition, and the result was getting rid of a white elephant, closed the business and went to Europe.

The "Club Bindery" was owned by members of the Groller Club, and it was expected that all of the members would have their binding done in the plant. Many of them did at the start, but eventually stopped for the reason that the imported "artists" had no originality. They were but imitations of the work of the past. Roger Payne, Evan, Clovis and others. One expert has said that Robert Hoe (one of the best of the bookbinders) had cost hundreds of dollars to bind because the ornamentation "swore at the conventional nice, fastidious, and elegant" Hoe would spend thousands of dollars for a copy of a book of which there was only one existence, in order to have a bound dollar binding apart, that is nonsense.

In regard to the "artists" the writer speaks by the card. Some of the real artists are in the city, and they are not themselves of the opportunities offered in exhibitions held from time to time by some of the publishers and artists. They are Crafts to display their skill, their work being a labor of love and done solely for the pleasure of the artist. The only compensation they look for or expect is appreciation of their artistic skill. They are not in the city to make money. They are in the city to make money. They are in the city to make money.

NEW YORK, MAY 25. J. J. MAHONEY.

THE NEW FOOTBALL RULES.

An Opinion That They Will Make the Game a Poorer Spectacle Than Ever.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: With the completion of the new football rules it becomes apparent that the game next fall will be little more than chess, but with incoherent wrangling among the captains and officials. A perusal of the new rules, involving even a superficial glance, reveals a dismal time for the spectators.

Even under the rules of last year the old snap and spirit of the game were gone, making the players subordinate to the officials. Toward the end of the season the crowds were noticeably reluctant to enthrone over an apparent snap and spirit of the game, realizing that after the officials' rule was made, the ball would probably be brought back twice the distance or more for no visible reason. Properly when a team made a clean touchdown, some technical rule had been violated and the work of twenty minutes counted for nothing.

With ten yards to be gained, playing time shortened and divided into four periods and no help allowed the players to make a game of the necessary gain must be made by the "change of the forward pass or the fumble of a runner."

Under the recent code of 1905 it was sufficient for a team slightly superior to obtain an advantage on the thirty-five yard line, but it took fully ten minutes to overcome the artificial handicaps and get the ball within striking distance of a touchdown. The playing time is so reduced that the game is subdivided into four periods the difficulty of scoring will be greatly increased.

It is an innovation to reduce the game to the worst, especially as most of the games prior to the big games are played in short periods of fifteen minutes.